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THE NIULII PLANTATION

Senator Henry Waterhouse is floating through his firm a large sugar plantation scheme. It is not to be a new, but a reorganized enterprise. He has bought of Judge C. F. Hart the Niulii plantation in Kohala. The property is to be increased by the acquisition of adjoining estates, under arrangements already concluded, so that a statement of the acreage is at present impracticable. What is of especial interest to investors is the fact that the lands will all be held in fee simple by the new corporation.

Niulii is now gridding this season's crop, and the returns are to go into the new corporation's treasury. A new mill of the latest improved model is to be erected. The manager is selected, but his name is withheld from publication for the present. He is known to the BULLETIN as one of the oldest managers in the islands, and whose counsel has had great weight in the annual conventions of planters for many years. His signature is appended to some of the ablest reports in the records of the association.

The plantation is at the head of the Kohala valley. It is connected by the Hawaii railroad with Mahukona, one of the ports of entry in the customs system of the islands. Water is available. Investment in the scheme promises immediate returns. Mr. Waterhouse has been working up the deal for six months, and a more matured and symmetrical proposition has never before been developed.

There is no truth in reports of a majority stock deal in Ooala, the shares to be whisked off to San Francisco. The BULLETIN was following the negotiations for such a thing several days. Two days ago, however, the scheme was dead as Julius Caesar. Frank Hustace holds the options for a majority of Ooala stock, and if he sell them it will be in a deal yet to materialize.

WILL UPHOLD CHAMBERS

Washington, March 23.—Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, and Secretary of State Hay held a long conference today over Samoan affairs.

The German Ambassador came to the State Department with the information that the German citizens of Apia have protested to their home Government against the retention of Mr. Chambers as Chief Justice, and that they favor the annulment of the tripartite treaty.

The State Department will uphold Mr. Chambers. The Philadelphia under Admiral Kautz is now at Apia and the State Department has invested him with the largest possible powers in view of the expectation that there could be no settlement of the right to the throne without serious trouble at Apia.

England will act with America to sustain Justice Chambers, England's hand being shown by her protection on board of her warship Porpoise of Malietoa Tanus, the King who has been deprived of his throne through German influence.

America and England are committed to the restoration of Malietoa. A State Department official said today that the cordial understanding between England and America is shown by the hostile temper of the German press toward the British Consul at Apia. This official said the Samoan question had not been settled yet by Mr. Hay, the German Ambassador, to whom it has been committed.

It is now believed that the whole matter will have been settled by the American and British naval commanders at Apia by the restoration of Malietoa before the diplomatic problem here has been solved.

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CHINESE ARE FEELING HAPPY

Over News From Washington of More Friendly Relations of the United States With China.

There is a happy feeling in the best-informed Chinese circles of Honolulu over recent news from Washington. The intelligence received indicates a brightening prospect of more friendly relations between the United States and China than have existed under the exclusion laws of the former country.

The Chinese Minister in Washington is an exceedingly able diplomat. A. G. M. Robertson, whose recent mission to the capitol brought him into intimate acquaintance with the Minister, was asked by a BULLETIN reporter if the Minister understood English.

"Yes," was the reply; "he not only speaks the language fluently, but he does so with a decidedly English accent."

Mr. Goo Kim, Chinese vice consul, was asked for some particulars of the Washington advisers over which his countrymen are jubilant. He answered in effect that the Minister had been encouraged to hope that, as early as the next session of Congress, some legislation to modify the exclusion features of the existing treaty might be presented.

Americans are into vast railway enterprises in China. These will necessitate the sending of many engineers, contractors and mechanics far into the interior of the country. The United States cannot in good conscience and grace ask for freedom of entry to such of her citizens into China while she continues to "shut the door" as Mr. Goo Kim puts it, against the classes of Chinese immigration now debarred by the laws of exclusion.

Mr. Robertson, in a conversation on this subject, said there was a decided modification of opinion upon the Chinese question both in Washington and on the Pacific Coast. There never had been much prejudice against the Chinese in the East anyway, but now the once superheated animosity toward the race in the West had been toned down wonderfully.

It would seem that the anomaly has come to be recognized of maintaining a closed door to the plodding Chinese along with a wide open door to the Japanese—a more aggressive element in labor competition. Very likely the Japanese immigration question will be pitted for all it is worth against the Chinese exclusion policy. The clash of the two races in Hawaii is no more a local question. It will be a large factor in forcing a reconsideration of the whole Asiatic immigration matter upon the consideration of the Washington authorities.

Mr. Goo Kim incidentally referred to the dreadful riot at Kahuku. His personal examination of the circumstances had made him absolutely sick. A complete account of the episode goes forward in today's mail from Consul Wing Pin to the Minister at Washington.

President McKinley lately gave an audience to the Chinese Minister, to whom the conference was exceedingly gratifying. The President complimented the Minister cordially on the ability, as well as the delicacy, he had displayed in presenting the case of the Chinese in Hawaii to the administration.

Nothing had been further from his desire, President McKinley said, than that the application of the exclusion law to the Hawaiian Islands should have worked injustice or even inconvenience to any of his countrymen. It would be his pleasure to direct the Treasury department that their officials in Hawaii should treat the Chinese going and coming between China and the Hawaiian Islands with the utmost courtesy and consideration.

It was at this audience that the President gave an inkling of a

purpose, on the part of the administration, of opening up the question of treaty revision. The new position assumed by the United States in the Far East, as a consequence of the war with Spain, made a careful review of all her relations in that quarter expedient if not absolutely necessary.

PEARL HARBOR AND THE ARMY

Washington, Mar. 24.—The Navy Department has been requested to turn over all data concerning Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, to the Engineering Corps of the army.

The Navy Department made the first surveys in this harbor, but the improvement of the harbor will be under the supervision of the War Department. It is understood that Major Langfitt of the corps of engineers, who has been making surveys there, will be placed in charge of the important work of improving the harbor.

CAPTAIN GARLAND RESIGNS.

He Will Take Command of the Morning Star Packet.

Captain George F. Garland, assistant harbor master, has resigned his position and will take command of the missionary packet Morning Star.

Captain Bray is to leave the Morning Star and probably make his home in Honolulu. Captain Garland has been in command of the packet before and will take her on the coming trip to the South Seas. In his letter of resignation, Captain Garland says that he accepts a call which he considers it his duty to follow.

The Hatch Reception.

There was a delightful reception at the Hatch home yesterday from 4 to 7, given by Mrs. Hatch to meet Mrs. A. G. Hawes Jr., who arrived from the States recently with her husband. Mrs. Hatch received with Mrs. Hawes. The home on the Plains was prettily decorated and a band of native musicians furnished music. Refreshments were served in the dining room and on the lanai. Miss White, the Misses Scott and Miss Spaulding kindly assisted in serving. In all, there were about a hundred and fifty ladies present, a large number of these being strangers.

Y. M. C. A.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association takes place next Monday evening at seven thirty o'clock. This meeting is for the election of officers for the ensuing year. All members are requested to be present, as the meeting is a very important one. The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors will be held at seven o'clock.

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MALIETOA TANU IS KING OF SAMOA

British and American Warships Shell the Rebels—Germany Holds Out—War and Bloodshed.

The Samoa Herald of March 25 reviews the situation as follows:

The main thing of interest during the last week was the coronation of Tann Malietoa, which was done on Thursday. The English, American and Samoan officials taking part. The German officials, we are informed, protested. We are also in the center of a battlefield, where at any moment an attack may be made by the natives. Every few yards you move the word "halt" may be heard. Have you pass? and if you have not it is doubtful whether you will be able to reach headquarters which is situated (for the British) at the Supreme Court house, (and for the American) at the International hotel. The first named is in charge of Lieutenant Cave, and the last named by Lieutenant Lansdale. Both these gentlemen are very courteous, and will oblige you provided you can explain what the pass is required for, but then you must explain, and the difficulty comes rather hard perhaps on a section of the community owing to the fact that their Consul (in our opinion) has allowed himself according to all reports to act against the instructions of his Government, whereby we the settlers in Samoa have been placed in this dangerous position, that our lives and property may at any moment be sacrificed. If we are wrong with regard to his instructions, then we should say it is time the tripartite arrangement was at an end so that this island might be free from internal strife, which is so detrimental to the settlers' welfare and to the whole of the native people, and we feel sure that the day the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack waves over the this island that day will be the commencement of an area of prosperity to Europeans and Natives alike.

Malietoa Crowned King.

Apia, March 25.—At 2 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, a party from the Porpoise landed Tann, the King, at the Apia wharf, where there were also detachments of British and American sailors and a body of natives.

Headed by the band from the American flagship Philadelphia they marched on to Mulina'u where they formed a square in front of the flagstaff which had been erected. The King then retired into a native house where the ceremony of kava making was being performed.

Admiral Kautz, His Honor Chief Justice Chambers, Commander White, United States Consul-General Osborn, Consul Maxse, H. B. M., and Captains Sturdee and Torlesse were among those present.

When the order was given to raise the flag the band struck up the Samoan Anthem, then Hail Columbia and God Save the Queen. Shortly afterwards Commander White, U. S. N., came out and announced that Malietoa Tann was King, and called for three cheers for him, after which he called three cheers for the Admiral, which was responded to. Captain Sturdee then called three cheers for Commander White, which were given with gusto. Commander White then returned the compliment by calling for three cheers for Captain Sturdee. The Samoans then took up a cheer that turned into native chant and which was by far the most lusty. Immediately the flag was raised the flagship and Porpoise saluted it, Tann Malietoa, King of Samoa.

We noticed that none of the officers from the Falke were present, and that no salute was fired by that ship. The German Consul General did not take any part in the day's proceedings, so that

we may infer that he still protests.

Kautz's Proclamation.

Apia, Mar. 25.—On March 11, 1899, Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation stating that the consular representatives of the three signatory powers had met on the U. S. S. flagship Philadelphia and agreed that "the so-called Provisional Government under High Chief Mataafa and thirteen other Chiefs can have no legal status under the Berlin treaty and can therefore not be recognized by the Consular and Naval Representatives, it is hereby ordered that the High Chief and the thirteen other Chiefs aforesaid go quietly to their respective homes and obey the laws of Samoa, and respect the Berlin Treaty."

The proclamation goes on guaranteeing the people the protection of the naval force, and recognizing Chief Justice Chambers as the highest authority whose decrees must be carried out.

This proclamation was printed on board the Philadelphia and posted in the town during the day. All kinds of rumors were at once afloat. On Monday H. M. S. Royalist went to another island and, brought back the prisoners Mataafa men had deported.

On the Monday following German Consul General Rose published a proclamation stating he had not been party to the conference on the Philadelphia and that he still recognized the Provisional Government.

Philadelphia Threw First Shell.

On Tuesday, March 21, at 3 o'clock the flagship Philadelphia threw the first shell.

The Royalist and Porpoise immediately following. The Porpoise took up a position off Mulina'u Point and firing was kept up in general till dark. During the night there were constant alarms going on, but the natives did not attack.

On Wednesday the warships Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist again shelled the suburbs, the Porpoise cruising along the coast where she kept continually throwing shells inland. During the day one of the American sailors, who were guarding the Consulate, was caught by a shell which struck the kitchen of the Consulate and was rather badly wounded. During the night an attempt was made to rush the road near the Tivoli Hotel by the natives, but the attempt was frustrated by the British sailors who were in charge, but, unfortunately, with the loss of two men belonging to the Royalist and two wounded. During the whole of the night constant shooting was going on all around the town.

Up till now no accident has happened to any white residents.

Friday was comparatively quiet but several important captures were made by the naval forces.

Continued on Page 4.

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